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**P. 36. RHODES & HIS SCHOLARSHIPS by *Michael Collins Piper***
**The Rhodes scholarship is not merely a prestigious reward for excellence in scholarship, but is agenda driven. The agenda is the reuniting of England with the United States. Here's the proof...**

# The Rhodes Scholarships & the Drive for World Empire

**"I am now led to devote my life to the reunion of the British empire." So wrote Benedict Arnold, on October 7, 1780, in London, only 18 months after George Washington took the oath of office as the first president of the United States. There are a few Americans today who would like to do what Arnold dreamed of accomplishing. Some of them are known as Rhodes scholars. Here's their remarkable story.**

**By Michael Collins Piper**

Gen. Wesley Clark, once a widely touted aspirant for the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination, wants to follow his fellow Arkansan and Rhodes scholar, Bill Clinton, into the White House. While Clark proudly touts his own Russian Jewish ancestry — claiming descent from a long line of rabbis — he is not as forthright about describing precisely what a Rhodes scholar is, nor is he likely to be.

The truth is that Rhodes scholars are chosen and trained for the specific purpose of working to dissolve America's national sovereignty, toward the ultimate goal of re-uniting the United States with the British empire. Here's the full story — from some well-established sources.

**Photograph of Cecil Rhodes statue.**

Caption: **Cecil Rhodes (statue, left) connived his way** to wealth in a lawless frontier culture, then used that fortune to fund a private invasion of East Africa. He bought newspapers to control public opinion. He brokered secret deals, issued bribes and used gangs of mercenaries to butcher his opponents, seizing close to 1 million square miles of territory from its inhabitants. Although he did this in the name of the British Empire, he was regarded with some suspicion in his home country, and when it suited him to work against Britain's imperial interests, he did so without scruple.

As historian Eustace Mullins notes in his monumental study, ***The World Order***, Cecil Rhodes — whose wealth funded the scholarships — was an international operator fronting in the African diamond fields for the Rothschild family banking interests of Europe. This, in itself, lends immediate suspicion to any scholarship established by such a person. It goes much deeper, however.

Writing in his study of ***The Tax Exempt Foundations***, author William H. McIlhany II, provides a summary of the events leading to the establishment of the Rhodes scholarships:

> In 1891, South African diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes was serving the first of six consecutive years as prime minister of the Cape Colony. By that year he had also been introduced to many other men of wealth and influence from Oxford and Cambridge. They, like Rhodes, had been idealistically attracted to favor imperialistic expansion of "the English ruling class tradition" as well as domestic "social reform" as both had been stirringly preached by John Ruskin.
>
> Rhodes's group of acquaintances, introduced to him by Fabian socialist William T. Stead, a journalist, included Alfred (later Lord) Milner; Arthur (Lord) Balfour; and Reginald Baliol Brett (Lord Esher). On February 5, 1891, they formed a secret society to promote further expansion of British control over the world, particularly aiming a future merger of Great Britain and the United States into a regional government body.

> This goal was put forth by their public organization, the Round Table Groups, organized and led by Milner after Rhodes's death in 1902. In spite of Milner's public declarations of fidelity to the interests of the British empire, much controversy has arisen from the fact that Milner's agents were instrumental both in provoking hostilities with Germany in 1904 through the Jameson Raid in South Africa and in assisting with the financing of the 1917 Bolshevik takeover of Russia.

In his so-called "Confession of Faith," Rhodes himself wrote of his dreams:

> I contend that every acre added to our territory means, in the future, birth to many more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence. Added to this, absorption of the greater portion of the world under our rule, simply means the end of all wars ....
>
> I look into history and read the story of the Jesuits. I see what they were able to do in a bad cause and I might say under bad leaders. In the present day I become a member of the Masonic order.
>
> I see the wealth and power they possess, the influence they hold and I think over their ceremonies and I wonder that a large body of men can devote themselves to what at times appears the most ridiculous and absurd rites without an object and without an end. [sic.]
>
> The idea gliding and dancing before our eyes like a willow — a wish at last frames itself into a plan.
>
> Why should we not join a secret society — with but one object the furtherance of the British empire, for the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making of the Anglo-Saxon race but one empire?

As long ago as July 14,1951, ***The Chicago Tribune*** (then but no longer — a populist and nationalist voice — and one of the few in the major media) exposed the Rhodes scholarships. This was perhaps the first time that the truth about the scholarships was published in a major publication since American recruits were being drafted to attend Oxford under the scholarships since 1904.

The title of the first ***Tribune*** article, by William Fulton, told the story: "Rhodes' goal: Return U.S. to British empire; Scholars work to that end." The article reads, in pertinent part:

> Cecil John Rhodes, the empire builder, held a lifelong burning ambition to bring about "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire." Today many American Rhodes scholars are working assiduously to make the dream of their imperial patron come true.
>
> These American Rhodes scholars have been going to Oxford University for education and introduction in the British way of thinking since 1904. The Rhodes diamond and mining fortune foots the bills. Each year 32 campus leaders are carefully selected for schooling abroad. Only two world wars temporarily halted the annual crop.
>
> Rhodes cherished schemes for a world power federation dominated by Anglo-Saxons. His American scholars returning from England are the leaders in the drive to sink Uncle Sam deeper in the morass of the affairs of other countries.
>
> By way of example, it was Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) who as a young congressman itching with newly acquired Oxford ideas introduced the resolution proposing the creation of "international machinery" and the participation of the United States. That was in 1943. The United Nations, the "police action" in Korea with 78,000 Ammican casualties and other events have followed.

(A fervent internationalist, Fulbright, it will be remembered, was a mentor of his fellow Arkansan, Bill Clinton, himself a future Rhodes scholar.) The ***Tribune's*** account of Rhodes's perfidy continues:

> Rhodes told intimates it might take a century for his "great dream" to be fulfilled. To an extent the decision reached by the American Revolution has been reversed already, in the opinion of historical observers.
>
> Politically, it is pointed out, the United States has surrendered some sovereignty to a supra-body, the United Nations, in which the British foreign office wields tremendous influence. Militarily, Americans are fighting for foreign interests as they did in the French and Indian wars. Economically, the country is pouring out its wealth in the form of foreign "aid" just as it did before the Boston tea party.
>
> How are Rhodes's Amelican proteges throwing their weight around?
>
> More than a third of the living American scholars are in the educational field, mostly at Harvard and other eastern institutions. In their teaching and writing they pass along the views they soaked up from the Oxford dons.
>
> But in recent years the scholars have infiltrated the government in increasing numbers. They hold key positions, particularly in the vital foreign policymaking State Department.
>
> Rhodes scholars also command posts in the United Nations and economic cooperation administration. The returning savants are active in the field of opinion molding with a large sprinkling among the eastern internationalist press, magazines and radio.
>
> Rhodes, the man who set this vast propaganda project in motion was born in an English parsonage in 1853. Delicate health as a youth led him to Africa and the diamond fields of Kimberly where the sparklers laid the basis of his fortune. He returned to Oxford to resume his schooling.
>
> Even as a student, Rhodes had a sense of destiny, of shaping history to suit his own tastes, and he outlined his views in a document called "Confession of Faith" at about the time he prepared his first will in 1877. He wrote:

"The extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of colonization by British subjects of all lands wherein the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the valley of Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire, the consolidation of the whole empire, the inauguration of a system of colonial representation in the imperial parliament which may tend to weld together the disjointed members of the empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter renders wars impossible and promote the best interest of humanity."

Rhodes penned seven wills, the originals of which repose today in Rhodes House at Oxford. The first five contemplated the creation of a worldwide secret society to promote the British empire.

The sixth will, dated 1893, made the first provisions for scholarships. They were to be for "young colonists" in the furtherance of empire unity. American scholarships appeared in the final will, prepared in 1899 and made public in 1902 following Rhodes's death.

**Photographs of Bill Clinton, General Wesley Clark, Sen. Bill Bradley, George Stephanopolous, and Richard Lugar**

### Rhodes Scholars: The Ties to Power

Many people have heard about the "prestigious" Rhodes scholarships that are deemed as virtually the pinnacle, perhaps the greatest academic honor that can be bestowed. Anyone named to the Rhodes cadre is deemed "up and coming" and, of course, considerably intelligent. And indeed those who do receive this honor do invariably rise quickly in the ranks of the American elite. For that is precisely the purpose of the scholarships: to train a select circle of American natives who are loyal to the principles that guided Cecil Rhodes (and his sponsors, the Rothschild family) in their worldview. Some more notable Rhodes scholars (now household names) include (shown above, left to right), former President Bill Clinton, former NATO Supreme Commander and national office seeker, General Wesley Clark, former Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.). former Clinton aide-turned-television commentator George Stephanopolous, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

As the accompanying article demonstrates, the history of the Rhodes scholarships is rife with intrigue of the grandest order, a veritable "conspiracy" in the classic sense. However, the American media is careful — when discussing the scholarships — not to mention what they are really all about: re-uniting Britain's "lost colonies" (the United States) with the dear old "Mother Country." While geopolitical realities and international events of passing years obviously have a direct impact on the ultimate goal — forcing adaptation and changes of focus on the part of those working to achieve this result — the theme remains the same. American sovereignty is not part of that scheme.

Rhodes earmarked two scholarships for each American state and territory. At the time there were 45 states and five territories, which would have meant 100 American scholarships and only 60 for the whole of the British empire.

"When Rhodes assigned his scholarships," wrote Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin, in her biography of Rhodes, "he believed there were still only the original 13 states in the union of America."

Rhodes scholars indignantly deny this and claim it was only an oversight on the part oftheir patron. They say it was an oversight also that Rhodes made scholarship allocations to Quebec and Ontario, but left out the other provinces of Canada. Trustees of the estate have rectified matters by awarding 32 scholarships annually in the United States instead of 100 and bringing in other Canadian provinces.

The ***Tribune*** points out there is no question but that the Rhodes scholarships are political — not educational — in nature. The ***Tribune*** quoted Sir Francis Wylie, first of the Oxford trustees of the Rhodes estate: "This is not an educational endowment as ordinarily understood. Its purpose is not to give anybody an education he could not otherwise afford; nor to promote learning; but to encourage in the rising generation of English-speaking people a particular outlook on the problems of the world — to give them, in fact, a political bias.

"This idea of using scholarships as instruments of a 'political' purpose had come to Rhodes ... and had taken shape in the will of 1893," declared Wylie.

Thus, as the ***Tribune*** notes, "it is confirmed that the prime purpose of establishing the scholarships was to further the dream revealed in the 'Confession of Faith.' That embraced 'the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British empire.' "

**Cartoon of Cecil Rhodes straddling African continent from Egypt to South Africa**

Caption:

## The Rhodes Colossus

**By 1891, Cecil Rhodes had amalgamated** *the De Beers mines under his control, giving him dominion over 90 percent of the world's diamond output. He had also secured two other important positions; prime minister of the British Cape Colony and president of the British South Africa Company, an organization formed to pursue expansionist adventures for which sponsoring governments did not have the stomach or the cash. The result of his endeavors produced new British annexations: Nyasaland (now Malawi), Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). In 1896, Rhodes's name was linked with the Jameson Raid — a disastrous (and illegal) attempt to annex Transvaal territory held by the Boers, and a principal cause of the South African War of 1899-1902. Above, a depiction of Rhodes straddles all of Africa. Never before in history had one man controlled "the Dark Continent" the way Rhodes was able to.*

It is not a coincidence that Bill Clinton's other mentor in Washington, at Georgetown University — prior to his days at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar — was none other than the late Professor Carroll Quigley. It was Quigley, whom Clinton quoted with admiration in his acceptance speech at the Democratic presidential nominating convention, who authored the infamous tome ***Tragedy & Hope*** in which he, Quigley, praised the drive for global government as being orchestrated by the international elite.

Quigley's famous study contains these even more famous, oft-quoted comments about the Rhodes conspiracy:

> There does exist and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network which operates, to some extent, in the way the Radical Right believes the Communists act. In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so.
>
> I know of the operations of this network because I was permitted for two years, in the early 1960s, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments.
>
> I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies notably to its belief that England was an Atlantic rather than a European Power and must be allied, or even federated, with the United States and must remain isolated from Europe, but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known ....
>
> The power and influence of this Rhodes-Milner group in British imperial affairs and in foreign policy since 1889, although not widely recognized, can hardly be exaggerated.

Quigley's lesser-known work, the posthumously published and very hard-to-find study, ***The Anglo-American Establishment***, interestingly enough, was a glowing history of the one-world movement under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust and the scholars who have come under its wing. In the preface to ***The Anglo-American Establishment***, Quigley wrote:

> The Rhodes scholarships, established by the terms of Cecil Rhodes's seventh will, are known to everyone. What is not so widely known is that Rhodes's five previous wills left his fortune to form a secret society, which was to devote itself to the preservation and expansion of the British empire. And what does not seem to be known to anyone is that this secret society was created by Rhodes and his principal trustee, Lord Milner, and continues to exist to this day.
>
> To be sure, this secret society is not a childish thing like the Ku Klux Klan, and it does not have any secret robes, secret handclasps or secret passwords. It does not need any of these, since its members know each other intimately. It probably has no oaths of secrecy nor any formal procedure of initiation. It does, however, exist and holds secret meetings, over which the senior member present presides."

Quigley was quick to assert, however, that: "I have been told that the story I relate here would be better left untold, since it would provide ammunition for the enemies of what I admire. I do not share this view. The last thing I should wish is that anything I write could be used by the Anglophobes and isolationists .... But I feel that the truth has a right to be told, and, once told, can be an injury to no men of good will."

**Photograph of Cecil Rhodes**

Caption:
**Cecil Rhodes** *envisioned a world in which British settlers would occupy Africa, the Middle East, South America, the Pacific and Malay islands, China and Japan, before restoring America to colonial rule and founding an imperial world government.*

According to Quigley the disingenuous character of the Round Table appeared in three ways: (1) it pretended to be a study group when it was really an organization of propaganda and influence aimed at influencing public policy; (2) it pretended to represent diverse opinions when as a matter of fact it insisted on unanimity (at least in the London group) and eliminated diverse points of view very quickly; (3) it pretended to be a cooperative organization on an inter-Dominion basis when in fact everything of real significance was controlled from London.

A fourth, and in some ways a more significant example was that it pretended to be a single autonomous agency when in fact it was a multiple, ubiquitous entity whose influence was exercised through many agencies including professorships, periodicals and other organizations such as Chatham House, the Institute of Pacific Relations, or the Council on Foreign Relations.

Quigley, incidentally, notes that the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations is an offshoot of a secret society linked to the Rhodes Trust and formed under its auspices, the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The purpose of these international affiliates, such as the CFR, was to spread the internationalist aims first put forth by Rhodes. As one Round Table official wrote in 1910: "Our task must be to find people there who will absorb these doctrines and preach them to our people."

The question now before the American people is whether Gen. Wesley Clark and other Rhodes scholars have indeed absorbed these doctrines and whether they will preach them to the American people. One might conclude: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

**SOURCES:**

For more on the background of this article, the author recommends the works of Carroll Quigley referenced in the advertisement at the bottom of the page.

**MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER** is a frequent contributor to **THE BARNES REVIEW** and the author of ***Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy***, called the definitive work ever on the JFK murder. Order the new Sixth Edition of this book from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS by calling toll free 1-888-699-6397 and charging to Visa or MasterCard. One copy is $25 (softcover, 683 pages, indexed, #1124). No S&H.

**Photograph of Carroll Quigley**

Caption:

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